

# THE ATHENS POST.

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENN., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1853.

VOL. V.—NO. 231.

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## THE POST.

Athens, Friday, Feb. 25, 1853.

**SENATORIAL VACANCIES.**—The Courier & Enquirer's Washington correspondent says: "Two years ago, the Legislature of Tennessee allowed two years to pass without any Senator from that State in Congress, and the Whig members informally requested Mr. Clay to act as its representative. The Governor did not attempt to exercise the power to appoint. Two years ago Massachusetts was represented by but one Senator from the 1st to the 15th of March, the Senate being in session. North Carolina will be in the same condition as Mississippi, the Legislature having failed to choose in view of the approaching retirement of Mr. Mangum."

And the same might be said of Maine and Rhode Island, whose Legislatures in their disagreement, have, for aught we know to the contrary, indefinitely postponed filling the forthcoming vacancies in those Federal Representatives.

G. Hamilton Jones, Esq., Private Secretary to the Hon. W. R. King, went out to the Island, under an appointment from the U. S. Senate, to inform Mr. King of the action as Vice President of the U. S.

**CHOLERA.**—This disease, which prevailed in 1832, and since which it has been a herald of the pestilence prevailing extensively in Paris. A Paris letter, (January 24,) says: "The epidemic cholera could be applied to the epidemic of the last week or month. The Medical Gazette informs us that, in London, every fourth person has the gripe, and in our capital there is scarcely a dwelling without a patient."

Sidney Webster, Esq., of Concord, N. H., has been appointed private secretary to the President elect.

It is said there is serious talk in New York of getting up another crystal palace, to compete with the one already under way, to be located at Staten Island. The movement is backed by influence and capital, and very possibly it may succeed. It is proposed to build it of wood, and have it adapted for a permanent summer house, after the exhibition has closed.

**EVERYTHING IN ITS TURN.**—As in the succession of the seasons, each, by the inevitable laws of nature, effects the productions of what is next in course; so, in human life, every period of our age, according as it is well or ill spent, influences the happiness of that which is to follow. Virtuous youth generally brings forward accomplished and flourishing manhood; and such manhood passes off without uneasiness into respectable and tranquil old age. When nature is turned out of its regular course, disorder takes place in the moral, just as the vegetable world. If the spring put forth no blossoms, in Summer, there will be no beauty, and in Autumn no fruit. If youth be trifled away without improvement, manhood will be contemptible, and old age miserable. If the beginnings of life have been vanity, its latter end can be no other than vexation of spirit.

**RESULT OF CHEAP FARES.**—It is stated that since the reduction of fare to Albany on the Harlem road, the receipts for through business have increased 50 per cent. This is another practical demonstration, says the Baltimore Sun, of what has been so often asserted and proven, that low fares almost invariably bring an increase of revenue. Many railroad companies now charging exorbitant rates, and doing little more than paying current expenses, we have not a doubt would be astonished themselves at the increase of their receipts, were they to erice a little more of the spirit of the age, and reduce their fares just one half.

A bill has been reported in the California Legislature to prevent monopolies in provisions; and to punish all combinations to raise prices of food. Penalties very severe. Imprisonment from one to five years, and \$1,000 to \$50,000 fine.

**RAIL ROAD TO LA GRANGE, GA.**—The LaGrange Reporter of February 4th, says: Before another week passes away we expect to see the cars leave our depot well freighted with cotton. They are laying the iron down now within one mile of the depot.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

The Senate, yesterday, finally postponed the nomination of Mr. Badger for the Supreme Court till the 4th of March next, which is equivalent to a rejection. The chief ground of objection to the nomination was, that Mr. Badger was not a resident of the Circuit for which he was nominated. The majority against Mr. Badger was only one. The Whigs and some of the Democrats sustained him. The President will nominate another Whig, and take care to avoid the objections of non-residence. But the Senate will not accept any important nomination from an administration that is just going out.

New names are, to-day, mentioned in connection with the Cabinet. Mr. Flagg, of N. Y., Mr. Thompson, of Penn., and Mr. McLelland, of Michigan. So, they are coming down in the scale of ability, as they go up in the scale of availability.

The rumors we receive may possibly have at the time some basis, but if so, the councils of Gen. Pierce must be as shifting as the sands. It is remarked here, however, that the General may make whatever Cabinet he pleases, in his own mind, and yet be obliged to unmake it, if it do not suit three particular Senators.

The Bill for settling the Fremont claims on account of some of which Colonel Fremont was arrested in London, some time ago, was passed to-day. Another important bill which has been pending, for regulating the fees of Marshals, District Attorneys, &c., was passed.

It is said that the International Copyright Treaty is likely to be signed and sent to the Senate next week. The American authors, as well as the British authors, desire it, and many of the American publishers are now in favor of it. The balance of the advantages of the arrangement will be in favor of the Americans.

The Reciprocity and Fishery bill was reported yesterday from the Committee of Commerce of the House. I have no idea that it will be acted upon at this session, no matter how imminent may be the danger of a collision with Great Britain in the fishing waters next summer.

Great Britain is formally arraigned in the resolutions just reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Senate, for the violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in the colonization of the Bay Islands. The Committee are undoubtedly correct in the assertion, that the Bay Islands are not included in British Honduras, and belong to Central America, and that, therefore, an extension of British dominion over them, is a breach of the treaty. It is by no means certain that the British Government will sanction the seizure upon the Bay Islands, and attaching them to Honduras. But, if she do so, the dignity of the country will require that the treaty be either abrogated or complied with. So the resolutions of the Senate Committee bring the question to a distinct issue.

The resolutions tend to exonerate Mr. Clayton from the imputation of a surreptitious alteration of the treaty by accepting the protocol; and come to the conclusion that the protocol does not affect British pretensions in Honduras, but leaves that question as it was before the treaty. The Committee intimates that if England asserts dominion in Honduras, it is an unauthorized assumption, and is a matter which deeply concerns us. This is the end of the anti-British excitement for this session. But Gen. Cass and Mr. Douglas and others, are yet to be heard on the meaning and policy of the Monroe declaration.

**TAKEN AT HIS OFFER.**—A friend, says the editor of the Waterford Sentinel, was taken at his offer a day or two since, he publishes the following:

We shall insert no marriage notice, unless accompanied by the sum of one dollar.—*Exchange.*

We shall insert all such notices for a kiss from the bride.—*Waterford Sentinel.*

A few days after, a plump-looking colored girl entered his office, for the purpose of informing her friends, and the colored gentry generally, that she had taken to herself one Sambo, for better or for wus. The editor replied that he would have to charge her twenty-five cents. She hesitated a moment, and then opening a paper, pointed to the article in question. The editor blushed, and the bride turned pale, but whether they kissed, deponent saith not.—*Exchange.*

**ASSAILING A DEAD MAN.**—Mr. Cogswell, a member of the Massachusetts legislature from Bedford, recently in the House of Representatives, delivered the following philippic against one of the early inhabitants:

"It is to me matter of deep regret that we cannot have the advice of women in our legislative deliberations—especially on a subject in which she is so deeply interested (temperance). Women have been constantly wronged by man; and that wrong commenced in Eden, where our grandfather Adam cast the blame wholly upon Eve, instead of bearing it himself like a man. He evinced neither honor nor gallantry in meanly screening himself behind his wife, who was no more guilty than he. I always feel ashamed of my pedigree, when I think of the dastardly conduct of Adam, in saying 'Tan't I, Lord, 'twas my wife who did it.' If Eve's mother had possessed half the spunk of some of our Yankee matrons, she would not have suffered her injured daughter to have remained under the roof of the heartless coward! Woman has done much for me, and I feel bound, in return, to do something for her."

## CURRENCY OF THE UNITED STATES.

We copy the following from the New York Express, relative to the bill now pending before Congress, in regard to the currency of the United States.

The Coinage and Seigniorage bill before the House of Representatives is one of a great deal of importance, for it proposes almost a total revolution to the currency of the country. It is a misfortune that the committee which has reported the bill has mixed up two principles, an alteration of the silver coin and a seigniorage, because the first proposition has now many friends, and the latter few or none among practical men.

The silver propositions in the bill are a reduction of the number of grains of silver in the half dollar, quarter dollar, dime, and half dime. The silver dollar, which now weighs 412 1/2 grains, it is not proposed to touch, but it is proposed to reduce the silver half dollar from its present weight, 206 1/4 grains, down to 192 grains, and the quarter dollar, and half dime in like proportion. Of course, two half dollars then weighing but 384 grains, the present dollar of 412 1/2 grains would no longer be in circulation, but would bear a high premium.

The weight proposed in the bill being for half a dollar 192 grains, this is a reduction below the old weight of 6 91-100, nearly 7 per cent; but as the intrinsic value of silver bullion, compared with gold, is about 1 to 15-522, a dollar in silver, to be at par with the dollar in gold, should weigh but 400 1/2 grains, or 12 grains less than its actual weight, and thus the reduction is only 4 12-100 per cent. If the present appreciation of silver is to continue, this is not reduction enough, and this calculation of 1 to 15-522 is based upon the price of silver bars over a year ago, the reduction now is not probably even this 4 12-100 per cent. Congress, therefore, should well and deliberately reflect upon this very important change in the coin, for such a change, when once made, is not revocable without the greatest inconvenience.

These silver coins, thus reduced in value, the bill now before the House proposes to make receivable in government dues to the amount of five dollars only; and they are not to be a legal tender to individuals, as proposed in the bill to the Senate. It was contended that to pay debts in a silver half dollar of 192 grains contracted to be paid in a silver half dollar of 206 1/4 grains was a violation of contract, and hence the government alone is to be made the loser.

The bill which came from the Senate inflicted a seigniorage of one half of one per cent upon gold coined or cast into bars or ingots; but the House provision now is, a seigniorage upon coin; but where it is cast into bars or ingots, or formed into blocks, the charge shall not exceed the expense, to be regulated from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The practical effect of this bill will be to make gold the standard of value to the exclusion of silver, because the present silver coin is to be depreciated by the bill about 7 per cent, and the contemplated silver coin depreciated to a like amount; and hence, as this depreciated coin cannot be a legal tender beyond five dollars, gold will be resorted to as the only medium.

The idea of this bill is borrowed from the British silver act of 1816. The British mint buys a pound of silver at its market value, or standard British value of 62 shillings, and issues it with the impress of the realm to applicants at the rate of 66 shillings, and silver is made a legal tender only to the amount of 40 shillings.

The seigniorage of one half of one per cent, proposed in the bill would be a tax on the \$50,000,000 in gold that go from New York to Philadelphia, to be coined there, of \$250,000 per annum; which tax, added to the present cost of transfer—about \$125,000 per annum—would be such a burden as to stop sending gold there, and lead either to its assaying here, under State authority, or to its export to England where no seigniorage exists.

**AMALGAMATIONISTS FOILED.**—One of the colored Professors in the McGrawville College, Western New-York, (an institution in which both black and white persons are admitted promiscuously,) was roughly treated on Saturday week, in the neighborhood of Fulton. As the story goes, the Professor was about to be married to a young white lady, formerly a pupil in the college, residing near Fulton. Some persons being informed of the intended nuptials, resolved not only to put a stop to the affair, but to castigate the offending lover. They proceeded to the dwelling of the girl's father, and broke into the house, but the object of their vengeance had escaped. The father was entirely opposed to the match, now that the "amalgamation" theory had been brought to light. He was dissuaded from the step, but was inexorable till the offended populace brought her to her senses.

**A NEW GUN PATENT.**—We were shown to-day a very ingenious constructed rifle, invented by Col. P. W. Porter, of Tennessee, which, to all appearance, is the most destructive weapon for its size which the ingenuity of man has yet devised. It is provided with a cylinder at the base of the barrel capable of holding an indefinite number of charges, by the aid of which it may be practicable to make sixty discharges a minute. The patentee claims that, by the arrangement of his lock, the powder obtains more complete combustion than in any other gun now in use, because the ignition takes place nearer the ball. The lock opens on hinges as easily as the door of a closet, so as to permit the freest access to the cylinder and all the parts of the machinery, for cleaning, repairing, or any other purpose. It is self-capping and self priming, and is said to shoot with unparalleled force and precision.—*New York Post.*

Benedict Arnold never married until he was forty years of age, and so what an end he made!—*Exchange paper.*

Yes, but we never heard of Arnold doing anything bad until after he was married.

## TYPGRAPHICAL ERRORS.

An exchange paper, speaking of some of its subscribers finding fault of the typographical errors that occasionally occur in its columns, says:—"Some of our subscribers seem to think that printers are immortal beings—that they are not, as other professional and mechanical members of the human family, liable to err, and subject to accidents and mistakes, hence, when they stumble across a typographical error, or a sentence that is not strictly in accordance with Hoyle, some are struck with astonishment, and wonder how such could possibly happen, and readily conclude that the printer must have been on a tight, while others dash the paper down with disgust, and solemnly vow that they never subscribe for another newspaper."

Well, printers, as a general thing, are very near perfect, but as Mrs. Partington once remarked, upon being informed that her next door neighbors had been blessed with their first responsibility—"Lar me, what a terrific accident, 'twould that that such accidents would ever happen in that family—but, oh my konshtins, we're all liable to such accidents sumtime." So it is with the printers, they are liable to accidents and mistakes, and the readers of newspapers should bear that in mind, and remember, also, as the wise lady says, we are all liable to such accidents, so also are printers liable to make typographical errors occasionally, and our readers should indulge us a little in such things, as they are to man's illusion given."

**MARRIAGE.**—Dr. Forbes Winslow, speaking of marriage says: "Nothing delights me more than to enter the neat little tenement of the young couple, who within perhaps two or three years, without any resources but their own knowledge of industry, have joined heart and hand, and engaged to share together the responsibilities, duties, interests, trials, and pleasures of life. The industrious wife is cheerfully employing her own hands in domestic duties, putting her house in order, or mending her husband's clothes, or preparing the dinner, while, perhaps, the little darling sits prattling on the floor, or lies sleeping in the cradle, and everything seems preparing to the best of fathers, when he shall come home from his toil to enjoy the sweets of his little paradise. This is the true domestic pleasure. Health, contentment, love, abundance, and bright prospects, are all here. But it has come a prevalent sentiment, that a man must acquire his fortune before he marries, that the wife must have no sympathy nor share with him in the pursuit of it, in which most pleasure consists; and the young married people must set out with as large and expensive an establishment as is becoming those who have been wedded for twenty years.—This is very unhappy; it fills the community with bachelors, who are waiting to make their fortunes, endangering virtue and prompt ruin; it destroys the true economy and design of the domestic institution, and promotes inefficiency among females, who are expecting to be taken up by a fortune, and passively sustained, without any care or concern on their part, and thus many a wife becomes, as a gentleman once remarked, not a 'help-mate' but a 'help-eat'."

**PHILLIPS'S FIRE ANNIHILATOR AGAIN.**—This invention, the value of which has long been doubted, is, says the N. Y. Express, apparently accomplishing all that the inventor claims for it. The following evidence of its efficiency is copied from the Rochester Daily Union, of the 13th inst:

**Fire—The Annihilator Tested.**—We learn by a letter just received in town, from the well known owner of S. M. Spencer & Co., of Pittsford, that on the 9th inst., the celebrated Phillips' Fire Annihilator did good execution in that town, in saving from destruction by fire, their entire establishment. The accident occurred in the distillery, by the overflowing of the alcohol into the furnace. The instantaneous and immense volume of fire, which burst forth, was extinguished by two of the said machines, purchased by A. K. Amstutz, of this city, who, well satisfied with the efficacy of the Fire Annihilator, that they immediately ordered from Mr. A. additional supplies for future use.

**"Palmetto"** the Washington correspondent of the Charleston Standard—whose letters often bear a strong family likeness to those of "John Taylor of Caroline," which appear in the American—writes under date of the 4th inst:

Washington is filling up very rapidly. Among the new comers, I perceive Col. Medary of the Ohio State Guard who has been recommended to General Pierce for the Postmaster Generalship by the democratic electors of his State. I presume that full two thousand officers' sectors are here from a distance. However, this avalanche is but a trifle to the perfect volcano contents of them who are to be upon us shortly.

The Boston Post states that nearly three hundred thousand tons of Railroad iron were imported into this country during the last year, whilst, during the same period, only eighteen thousand tons were manufactured in Pennsylvania.

**How to Weigh Live Cattle.**—This is of the utmost utility to those who are not experienced judges by eye. By the following directions, the weight can be ascertained within a mere trifle:

Take a string and put it round the beast, stand square, just behind the shoulder blade; measure on a foot rule the number of feet and inches the animal is in circumference; this is called the girth; then, with the string, measure from the bone of the tail which plumbs the line with the hinder part of the buttock; direct the line along the back to the shoulder blade; take the dimensions on foot, then rule as before, which is the length, and work the figures in the following manner: Girth the bullock, 6 feet 4 in; length 5 feet 3 inches; which multiplied together, make 31 square superficial feet, and that multiplied by 13, (the number of pounds measures less than 5 in girth) make 713 pounds. Where the animal measures less than 6 and more than 7 in girth, 31 is the number of pounds to each superficial foot.

Again suppose a pig or any small beast should measure 2 feet in girth, and 2 along the back, which multiplied together, make four square feet; that multiplied by 11, the number of pounds allowed each square foot, of cattle measuring less than 3 feet in girth, makes 44 pounds. Again, suppose a calf, a sheep, &c., should measure 4 feet 6 inches in girth, and 3 feet 9 inches in length, which multiplied together, makes 15 1/2 square feet; that multiplied by 16, the number of pounds allowed to all cattle measuring less than 5 feet, and more than 3 in girth, makes 263 pounds. The dimensions of the girth and length of horned cattle, sheep and calves, or hogs, may be as exactly taken this way, as it is at all necessary for any computation or any valuation of stock, and will answer exactly to the four quarters sinking the oil, and which every man who can get a piece of chalk can easily perform.—*Chambers' Information for the People.*

The Boston Post says a rich incident happened in Hanover street, Boston, the other day, the narration of which may be profitable to the rising generation. As a charcoal dealer was leisurely driving his team up the street, a brace of "fast" youths—tender buds of promise on the opposite side attempted to vex him by derisively bawling out "charcoal." The offensive ejaculation was often repeated, but without attracting any apparent notice from the object of their mockery. After awhile, however, he roused himself sufficiently to inquire, in a tone loud enough to be heard by all the neighborhood—"I say, youngsters, how much will you let yourselves out for by the day to cry charcoal for me?" The shout of laughter which followed made the innocents think they had been "picked up."

A bill has been introduced in the New Jersey Senate, which, if it becomes a law, will effect a material alteration in the structure of the social system.

Sec. 1. Gives married women the power of devising and conveying their property without the consent of their husbands.

Sec. 2. Makes the separate property of married women liable for their ante-nuptial debts, and exonerates the husband.

Sec. 3. Allows married women to prosecute in their own names, and demand in their own right.

Sec. 4. Relieves husband from support of wife when living separately, except alimony on order of Chancellor, and authorizes Chancellor on applications for divorce, to decree custody of children to either husband or wife, and decree support out of estate of either.

Sec. 5. Enables married women, by express contract in writing, to bind their separate estate for their debts.

Sec. 6. Directs succession between husband and wife in case of intestacy, to remain as heretofore.

**BOARDING SCHOOLS.**—Holmes describes Yankee Boarding Schools very truthfully in the following lines:

They sent her to a stylish school;  
'Twas in her thirteenth June;  
And with her, as the rules required,  
"Two towels and a spoon."

They braced her back against a board;  
To make her straight and tall;  
They tucked her up, they starved her down,  
To make her light and small.

They pinched her feet, they singed her hair;  
They screwed it up with pins—  
O, never mortal suffered more,  
In penance for her sins!

A humorous young man was driving a horse which was in the habit of stopping at every house on the road-side. Passing a country tavern, where were collected together some dozen countrymen, the beast as usual ran opposite the door, and then stopped in spite of the young man, who applied the whip with all his might to drive the horse on. The men on the porch commenced a hearty laugh, and some inquired if he would sell the horse. "Yes," replied the young man, "but I cannot recommend him as he once belonged to a butcher, and stops when ever he hears the calves bleat." The crowd retired to the bar in silence.

**THIS AND THAT.**—Mr. Brown has it that "The first most exquisite enjoyment in life is the smile of a sweetheart or kiss of a wife."

Mr. Smith, on the contrary, is quite sure, and he speaks from experience, that

"The first most exquisite enjoyment in life, is the kiss of a sweetheart or somebody's wife."

We are inclined to think Smith will carry the day.

**THE DEMOCRATS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.**—The Democrats of New Hampshire, in General Pierce's own district, who lately nominated Geo. A. Morriss for Congress, in Convention adopted resolutions endorsing the resolutions recently offered by Gen. Cass, in the Senate of the United States, re-affirming the Monroe doctrine.

**NEWSPAPERS AND TESTIMONY OF A SCHOOLMASTER.**—I have found it to be a universal fact, without exception, that those scholars of both sexes and of all ages, who have had access to newspapers at home when compared with those who have not, are

1. Better readers, excelling in pronunciation and emphasis, and consequently read more understandingly.

2. They are better spellers, and define words with more ease and accuracy.

3. They obtain a practical knowledge of geography, in almost half the time it requires others, as the newspaper has made them familiar with the location of important places, nations, their governments and doings on the globe.

4. They are better grammarians, for having become so familiar with every variety and style, in the newspapers, from the common piece advertisements, to the finished and classical oration of the statesman, they more readily comprehend the meaning of the text, and consequently analyze its construction with accuracy.

5. They write better compositions, using better language, containing more thoughts, more clearly and connectedly expressed.

6. Those young men who have for many years been the readers of newspapers, are always taking the lead in the debating society, exhibiting a more extensive knowledge upon a greater variety of subjects, and expressing their views with greater fluency, clearness, and correctness in the use of language.—*Exchange.*

The foregoing article is true to the letter; and yet, how often, do we hear the remark from even sensible men: "cannot subscribe for your paper; times are hard, and I must curtail my expenses." Well, we think economy a virtue, but "curtail" in the right way, and invest in a proper manner.—Take the Newspapers.

A freight train travelling at the rate of twenty-four miles the hour, requires on a level 546 2-8 yards to come to a stop, and 794 seconds of time. A passenger train at the rate of 45 miles the hour cannot be brought up in less than 779 yards, but takes rather less time, only 608 seconds. Two trains, therefore, approaching each other at a speed of 24 miles the hour, will experience a collision, if the brakes are not brought to bear when they are about 1100 yards, or nearly two-thirds of a mile asunder.

**MR. HENRY T. WEIGHTMAN**, of Washington, who was some time since held to bail on the charge of purloining letters from the postoffice containing money, at noon, on Wednesday, took ten drops of prussic acid, and at 4 o'clock repeated the dose; but, fortunately, both attempts to destroy himself failed. About 5 o'clock, however, he determined to make another desperate attempt to end his existence by cutting his throat, in which he succeeded so far as to sever the larynx, and make several deep flesh wounds around his ears. The large blood vessels, however, were uninjured. He is still living, and is quite composed, under the care of Drs. Howard and Garnett, who carefully dressed his wounds.

The Medina Democrat says there is an insane man in that town, named Smith, his joints are all double, and he can displace them from their natural position without any inconvenience, or any great effort. He has two pairs of lungs, and by inhaling air sufficient to fill both, can continue thirty-eight minutes without breathing. He served under General Taylor in Mexico.

THIS IS A BOY I CAN TRUST.—I once visited a large public school. At recess, a little fellow came up and spoke to the teacher, as he turned to go down the platform, the master said, "That is a boy I can trust. He never failed me." I followed him with my eye, and looked at him when he took his seat after recess. He had a fine open, manly face, I thought a good deal about the master's remark. What a character had that little boy earned! He had already got what would be worth more to him than a fortune. It would be a passport into the best store in the city, and, what is better into the confidence and respect of the whole community.

I wonder if the boys know how soon they are rated by other people. Every boy in the neighborhood is known, and opinions are formed of him; he has character either favorable or unfavorable.

A boy of whom the master can say, "I can trust him, he never failed me," will never want employment. The fidelity, promptness and industry which he shows at school are in demand every where.

**SINGULAR ANECDOTE OF THREE RUFFIANS.**—Three German robbers agreed to divide the spoils. When the day which they had appointed had arrived, one was dispatched to town to get provisions for the last carolol.

The other two agreed to murder him on his return; that they might each come in for a half of the plunder.—They did so. But the murdered man had previously poisoned a part of the provisions that he might get the whole of the spoils. This precious triumvirate were found dead together.

A negro undergoing an examination at Northampton, Mass., when asked if his master was a Christian, replied—"No, sir, he's a member of Congress."

The New York Herald suggests a general Bankrupt Law as one among the measures which will probably characterize Gen. Pierce's administration.

"Goodness me!" cried a nice old lady, the other day, "if the world comes to an end next year, what shall I do for snuff?"

The young lady who will not attend church for fear of hearing the "naked truth," fainted, the other day, on seeing the shadow of a standing shirt collar.

What is the difference between a school master and an engine driver. One trains the mind, the other minds the train, sometimes!